Apical - Pertaining to the apex or pointed end of the heart

Apical Pulse - Pulse taken with a stethoscope and near the apex of the heart

Apnea - Absence of respirations; temporary cessation of respirations

Arrhythmia -Irregular or abnormal rhythm, usually referring to the heart rhythm

Axilla - Armpit, the area of the body under the arm

Auscultation - The act of listening for sounds within the body

Blood Pressure -Pressure of circulating blood against the walls of the arteries

Bradycardia - Slow heart rate, usually below 60 beats a minute

Bradypnea - Slow respiratory rate, usually below 10 respirations a minute

Capillary Refill - is the rate at which blood refills empty capillaries. It can be

measured by holding a hand higher than heart-level (prevents venous reflux), pressing the fingernail until it turns white, and taking note of the time needed for color to return once the nail is released

Cardiac Arrest - Sudden stopping of heart action

Carotid Pulse - felt along the long carotid artery on either side of the neck

Clinical Thermometers - may be used to record temperatures

Constrict - To get smaller

Cyanosis - A dusky, bluish discoloration of the skin, lips, and/or nail beds as a result of decreased oxygen and increased carbon dioxide in the bloodstream.

Diastolic Blood Pressure - The pressure remaining in the arteries during   
ventricular relaxation

Dilate - To get larger

Dyspnea - Difficult or labored breathing

Electronic Thermometers - This type of thermometer registers the temperature on a viewer in a few seconds.

Fever - Elevated body temperature, usually above 101 degrees F, rectally

Height - Is the measurement of the length of the human body, from the bottom of the feet to the top of the head, when standing erect.

Homeostasis - Is the ideal health state in the human body.

Hypertension - High blood pressure

Hyperthermia - Occurs when the body temperature exceeds 104 degrees, measured rectally.

Hypotension - Low blood pressure